

MORRIS'S DIRECTORY
for
CHINA, JAPAN
and
THE PHILIPPINES, &c.,
1869.

THE above Work is now PUBLISHED and READY FOR CIRCULATION. Apply to
JOHN E. MORRIS,
Messrs BOWEN & CO.,
Queen's Road.
Hongkong, January 13, 1869.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, FEB. 8, 1869.

THE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST TEA FRAUDS AT FOCHOW.

THE further action taken by the Viceroy at Fochow regarding the tea trade is, as will be seen by the proclamation published below, of a satisfactory nature in its present effect as could have been expected. He directed the "Committee of Foreign Commerce" to issue a notification on the subject and as the committee in question possesses considerable powers the result will, we doubt not, meet the necessities of the case, so far as the foreign merchants are immediately concerned. It is, however, a question whether the acceptance by foreigners of action taken by a body unrecognized by treaty, instead of by the officials themselves, will, in the long run, be advantageous for foreign interests.

To reverse the case, it is as if the British Minister were to request the Chamber of Commerce at any port to issue a notification regarding alleged malpractices by foreigners with the difference that the Chinese committee is regarded as being under the much more direct power and influence of the Viceroy than a Chamber of Commerce can possibly be under that of the Minister. The proviso necessary to make this action satisfactory is very simple—that all notifications issued by the native committee whether advantageous or injurious to our business in China shall possess equal force and value as explaining the views of the Viceroy—so that he would be responsible if a proclamation of an unjustifiable nature was put forth. Such things have been done by native Committees before this, and it would seem very desirable that a most explicit understanding be entered into as to the precise value of any action taken by them.

Apart from this consideration it is satisfactory to know that a body of respectable Chinese admit the existence of a practice which is calculated to entirely upset the belief hitherto maintained in native honesty as to bulk being accurately represented by muster. With the admission thus made by the natives before him, the London Tea-merchant will doubtless be more sparing in future of the abuse which has been plentifully showered upon the unfortunate Teamen out here, whose speculations have turned out of late so disastrously. No doubt, there has been imprudence and want of judgment in many cases, but their ill effects have been materially increased by the dishonesty of native traders. Many will refer to the proclamation as an evidence that great excuse is to be found for them, and even in this light it is a satisfactory document. The following are the minutes of the meeting held upon the subject—

A meeting was held at H.B.M.'s Consulate on the 25th January, 1869; present, Chas. A. Sinclair, Esq., H. B. M. Consul, Col. Allen, Consul U. S. A., and the Representatives of most of the foreign firms.

The chair was taken by H.B.M. Consul, who read to the meeting the correspondence which had taken place between the Consuls for Great Britain and the United States and the Chinese authorities, and the Commission for foreign trade, to whom the first communication was addressed, and proposed to refer the matter to the British and American Consuls forwarding a public protest, drawn up by the foreign Merchants, about frauds in the Tea trade.

The foreign Merchants state that in commercial intercourse between them and the Chinese Teadealers good faith is indispensable. For many years the unvarying practice was, for the broker to bring a sample of the Tea for sale to the Tea Inspector for examination; if it suited, a purchase was made, the price settled, a bill written and the article sent. Then without the amount was several hundred dollars or other large sums of money, and the spring crop of this year (1868) also, on its arrival at its destination, has in every case produced a loss of capital—all owing to the various

evil practices of the Teadealer—mixing the broken leaf of one kind, with the leaf of another kind, or having the leaf too thin and not up to the proper weight of 64 catties for a chest and 34 for a half-chest, so that the box leaks and the Tea is spoiled; or sending a good sample and then mixing one half good and one half bad when sending to the godown. If the Tea merchants will hereafter rigidly adhere to correct dealing and break off the evil practices the foreign merchant will, in its duty bound, confide in them, but if the former refuse to alter their conduct, the latter can only position their Consuls, to request the Chinese authorities to deal with the latter according to strict law—and they have this joint representation, requesting their Consuls to write to the authorities, desiring them in accordance with the spirit of the Protest, to issue prohibitory proclamations.

The Committee hereupon observed: since the opening of the port to foreign trade, foreign merchants have come from great distances to China for purposes of trade. As a natural consequence, commercial intercourse ought to be based on principles of mutual honor and the establishment of good faith and equity; then, native and foreign merchants can live on terms of mutual comfort for ever. But according to the Protest, now under acknowledgment, the native teadealers have lately, by many evil practices, given the foreign merchants cause of complaint and these are sure to be more careful in their selections and to refuse to pay the prices (demanded), and to lay out their capital; and as by a few unprincipled dealers snatching at gain there is danger of honest traders being implicated in the trouble, to the great detriment of the commercial intercourse between Chinese and Foreigners, we are, as a matter of national duty, bound to make a Proclamation on the subject.

We therefore do make Proclamation and expect every native Teadealer, Broker, &c. to become aware that henceforth they must conduct trade, on the old footing of sincerity and truth, and that they must not, even in a slight degree, cheat and deceive, so as to keep good faith and equity and accord with honour. If after publication of this Proclamation, return is made to the old ways with the design of cheating and deceiving, immediately on receipt of certain information, we will have the guilty parties arrested and punished according to law without the slightest mercy. Let each one, with trembling, respect and refrain from disobedience. A Special Proclamation.

T'ung-tai, 7th Year 12th Moon (January 1st, 1869.) (Seal)

It was then moved by Mr A. G. W. Russell and seconded by Mr F. Stone, that the said proclamation be entirely satisfactory, and that the thanks of the meeting be due to the Consuls for their prompt action in the matter.

The meeting then separated.

REGINA V. SAINT.

THIS case—or rather a series of cases—of criminal prosecution for public libel, will come before the public again on Wednesday, at 11 A.M., in the Supreme Court. As it is the only case of the sort that has occurred for more than half a century, and the old statute under which it comes before the Court is practically effete in England, we intend preserving a full history of it, of which this chronology will form a convenient part. Three informations for public libel by an English Attorney General against an English natural-born subject, at the instance of a foreign monarch and two of his officers, is now an impossibility in England, and the defendant in this case will endeavour to make it so in Hongkong—for the future. The subjoined chronology is, in many of its technical phrases, fortunately a mystery to the generality of our readers, but it will show them at what intervals the case has progressed up to its present stage, when defendant has felt it due to himself, as accused of being "a malicious and civil-disposed person," to compel an appearance of the prosecution in Court.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

The Queen against C. A. Saint. AMARAL'S CASE.

Memo. shewing the several steps taken by the Crown and by the Defendant herein, with the date of each.

1868.

5th and 8th May.—Publication of alleged libellous articles in *China Mail*.

18th May.—Ex officio information filed by Acting Attorney General (Ball) against Mr Saint for libel (N.B. Two other informations filed same time.)

18th May.—Subpoena to appear and plead served on Defendant.

20th May.—Appearance entered for Defendant.

23rd May.—Defendant received office copy of informations.

26th May.—Rule to plead in 10 days served on Defendant.

1st June.—Summons taken out by Defendant for a month's time to plead and for leave to demur and plead over.

3rd June.—On hearing of Summons, question arising as to Defendant's right to a full justification, matter adjourned into Court, and rule nisi granted (in terms of Summons) returnable on 5th June.

5th June.—Motion to make rule absolute; argument thereon. Mr Pollard opposes plea of justification. Adjourned till 10th June for appearance of Acting Attorney General.

10th June.—Adjourned hearing; Mr Ball consents to a rule nisi, as amended, being made absolute. Defendant to have one month's time to plead, and to be permitted to plead not guilty and justification.

12th June.—Outline Defendant's plea submitted to Attorney General, as suggested by Chief Justice.

26th June.—Outline Defendant's plea returned; Acting Attorney General not content to them; arrange next to proceed with Amaral's case only for the present.

11th July.—Defendant's plea filed (Amaral's case.)

20th July.—Summons to strike out or amend second plea.

24th July.—Summons heard in Chambers and dismissed. Costs reserved.

4th August.—Summons to examine Senhor Horta de bene esse on behalf of the Crown. Adjourned.—Order (by consent) for examination.

6th August.—Examination of Senhor Horta.

19th August.—Defendant obtained special permission to move for, and was granted

rule nisi to have case tried in first week after vacation, rule made returnable, by special permission, on the 20th August.

20th August.—Motion to make rule absolute. Argument thereon *cur ad vult*.

2nd September.—Judgment. Rule refusing. Costs reserved, but to be Defendant's costs if *nolle prosequi* entered, or cause not proceeded with.

14th December.—Replication by Crown to Defendant's plea of not guilty and demurrer to second plea.

14th December.—Side bar rule to join in demurrer served on defendant, with copy replication and demurrer.

18th December.—Defendant's files joined in demurrer, and serves copy on Crown Solicitor.

21st December.—Copy defendant's points for argument served on Crown Solicitor for special information of A. G.

1869.

1st February.—Side bar rule to set down demurrer for argument on 10th instant taken out and served.

5th February.—Paper demurrer took with copy Defendant's points handed O. J.'s Secretary for use of O. J.

8th February.—Affidavit of service of rule to set down filed.

LOCAL.

TO-DAY'S POLICE.

With the exception of two drunken seamen, and a few other trifling matters, Mr May had not much to occupy his attention to-day.

THE NEW YEAR ROBBERIES.

The approach of the Chinese holidays and New Year settling time has been this year accompanied by a larger number of robberies and other acts of fraud or violence than we can remember to have occurred for some years back, and would seem to infer an unhealthy financial state of things, at least amongst the more desperate class of the native community. On shore in boats and on board ship the roving trade appears to flourish, and we have an array of unpunished robberies to which reflects anything but credit upon some one.

Over night on Friday (5th) an extensive and unaccountable robbery was committed at the Garrison Hospital, Queen's Road East. From the store room of the Hospital (which was looked up between 5 and 6 o'clock on Friday evening) property to the value of \$1500 was quietly removed. The thieves had to force a door which was padlocked (orass), and it is almost certain that they took away the property in a boat from the Battery, as a bank form like those used in the Government Stores was discovered in one of the embrasures of the Battery, and is presumed to have been dropped by the thieves. The Battery is only a very short distance from the Hospital; and how it came to pass that the sentries posted all round did not observe anything extraordinary while the robbery was being committed is beyond all comprehension. On the verandah, one sentry (29th N. I.) is supposed to pass the door of the store which was broken into every five minutes; and as there are no shutters on the windows, while half-burnt joss-sticks were burning, which must have been lit, the fact that no alarm was given becomes even more inexplicable. Two other sentries were stationed at either end of the building, and another is posted on the Wharf, a few yards from the Battery. It was half-past six on Saturday morning until it was discovered that a robbery had taken place at all; and the news was circulated to the Police about six hours afterwards, by which time probably the Government-marked sheets, blankets, counterpanes, towels, pillows and slippers, shirts and rugs, were fast being fetched large prices on the mainland. At no time, however, has not been completed, it is not accurately known what property has actually been stolen; but quite enough has disappeared to warrant an inquiry on the part of those interested.

A Harbor Robbery of \$1,500 worth of Opium from a boat, in which (as is too frequently the case) those who ought to protect are implicated in the robbery of the property, also took place yesterday. It is however, right to say that one man is in custody over this business. As I have been a witness of frequent remark that foreigners in China are very imprudent in their immoderation of Christian dogmas, and that they never practice what they preach. We have a model chapel approaching completion and duly dedicated by His Grace the Lord Bishop of Victoria on St. John's day, Nov. 7th, 1868, hence called St. John's Church. Is it not very inconsistent with Christian practices, tenets, and commandments to work on the Lord's day and yet every Sunday St. John's Church resounds with the click of the hammer, the trowel, the adze or the plane, wielded, it is to be presumed and hoped, by Pagan Chinamen.

The community were festive and genial during the Christmas time, not forgetting the jolly old memories of the mistletoe, the Yule log, &c. Hinkow was sought by a few, but they had rather a severe time of it.

Several of our residents, identified with the early days of the port, are about winging their way home, and there will be quite a legion of the fair sex season. Somehow the climate does not agree with the little ones, and every summer witnesses a slaughter of the innocents. They seem to be easily produced and the births are quite numerous, but they don't stay, and their early departure reminds me of that curious couple I once saw on an ancient stone in a moss-grown churchyard near Castle Boward in Yorkshire. "Sacred to the memory of —, dated 1 day, 23 hours and 45 minutes. So soon done for; can any one say what he was begun for?"

The following is from the Tientsin correspondent of the *N. C. D. News*, under date of 15th January 1869.

Tientsin.—A very few hours after I had sent off my last letter, written very hurriedly to save the Courier despatch on 30th ultimo, rumours were current in the city here, that Tso-tung-tang, generally called in conversation Tso-kung-pao, the Governor or General of Shensi and Kansuh, and Commander-in-chief in those provinces, had suffered two reverses against the Mahomedan rebels, at places somewhere between the city of Yulin-fu, lying 1,763 li from Peking, and strait de east there to the Hwang-ho, which there separates Shensi from Shensi. Tso-tung-tang, after the Nienshi had been put down in this province last summer, left Peking during middle of last autumn for his Governor Generalship; the official place of residence of which is in Lanhow-foo, the capital of Kansuh. But he, up to this hour, has never got further on his way to his Yunnan than to Singan-foo, the capital of Shensi; having, since he entered Shensi, been constantly engaged against the Mahomedan rebels, who have for some months back been disturbing that province.

A few days later, news was received in Tientsin that H. wan, the seventh son of the Emperor Taoukwang, and consequently uncle of the present Emperor, about 30 years of age, and hitherto principally engaged in military matters at Peking; and mentioned in the *Peking Gazette* under the name of Chun-keun-wang, had left Peking with a considerable body of Manchou soldiers of the Imperial brigade of guards, for Kwei-hwa-ching, well known by north-queens as an important and wealthy commercial port in the northern part of the Shensi province, situated beyond the great wall, about 1180 li (say 400 miles English) N. N. W. from Peking; and that the Imperial government had sent orders to Tientsin, to despatch without delay, as many of Chung-ho's corps—foreign trained Chinese soldiers—as could be possibly sent off, to the same place; to act against the Mahomedan rebels; who, rumour stated, were proceeding rapidly and without opposition on Kwei-hwa-ching. It has been since mentioned that about 1,500 men of Chung-ho's corps had departed, or were under orders to depart for Kwei-hwa-ching—the cantonment of barracks of which, called Su-yuen-ching, lie, if I remember rightly, some 3 li from Kwei-hwa-ching, and where, hitherto, a force of Manchou and Mongol troops, under a Manchou general, a Teang-keun, has been stationed.

KEARS.—A loose, slack, not well-dressed youth met Mr. — and myself in a lane near Highgate, — knew him, and spoke. It was Kears. He was introduced to me, and said a minute or so. After he left us a little way, he came back and said: "Let me carry away the memory. Coleridge is having pressed your hand!" "There is death in that hand," I said to —, when Kears was gone yet this was, I believe before the consumption showed itself distinctly. — Coleridge's *Table Talk*.

MECHANICAL.—Is the company for making artificial limbs a joint-stock one?

ADVICE TO OLD BACHELORS who DYE THEIR HAIR.—"Keep it dark."

CHINA.
(N. C. Herald.)

H. B. M. Consul at Ningpo has received a despatch from the Tactel, requiring missionaries taking houses in the interior to notify the authorities of their intention.

An instance of the cruelly severe punishments which Chinese sometimes inflict, has occurred lately in the city. A rice-cake seller in the city, whose only son had been kidnapped some little time ago, met the boy subsequently in the streets, and through questioning him discovered that a neighbour, a Shanghai man, had stolen the child and sold him to a Cantonese, who intended to adopt him. He brought the case before the Che-Hsien and recovered his child, and the kidnapper was sentenced to be placed standing in a cage, with his hands tied up and his head through the top, his toes only touching the ground, and to remain in that position till he died from starvation and exhaustion. He went through one day of this torture; and then the prosecutor, considering it incorrect to have his neighbour put to death, petitioned the magistrate to remit the sentence, and accordingly he was liberated and sentenced to only 3 days' cage and to be proclaimed about the city during that period.

(Recorder.)

A Hankow correspondent writes as follows under date of January 24th:—Hankow is agitated by a very curious subject; it is not the price of tea the next season, nor the probable demand for Manchou goods at Chungking, if that port is opened, nor the extraordinary shipments of cotton—it is a subject of a more local nature, and one which underlies the whole social fabric of our English life at home—the great question, how the Sunday or the Sabbath should be observed? This is a very old question, as everybody is aware, but Hankow is just now shaken to its very centre by the question:—*"Shall the Club be opened on Sunday and shall bowls and billiards be indulged in on that day?"* There has been sharp canvassing and counter-canvassing; there has been any amount of acrimonious debate; there have been threats on the part of subscription shareholders and members that if the Club is opened on Sunday for any such purposes they will resign; and on the part of the non-subscription members hold forth for them to do so. "I can go along without you," &c. Conservative men, who think that many things, though wise, may not be expedient, holding in fact to the dogma of St. Paul, say it is not wise to agitate the Club on Sunday for any such purposes that foreigners in China are very imprudent in their immoderation of Christian dogmas, and that they never practice what they preach. We have a model chapel approaching completion and duly dedicated by His Grace the Lord Bishop of Victoria on St. John's day, Nov. 7th, 1868, hence called St. John's Church. Is it not very inconsistent with Christian practices, tenets, and commandments to work on the Lord's day and yet every Sunday St. John's Church resounds with the click of the hammer, the trowel, the adze or the plane, wielded, it is to be presumed and hoped, by Pagan Chinamen.

The community were festive and genial during the Christmas time, not forgetting the jolly old memories of the mistletoe, the Yule log, &c. Hinkow was sought by a few, but they had rather a severe time of it.

Several of our residents, identified with the early days of the port, are about winging their way home, and there will be quite a legion of the fair sex season. Somehow the climate does not agree with the little ones, and every summer witnesses a slaughter of the innocents. They seem to be easily produced and the births are quite numerous, but they don't stay, and their early departure reminds me of that curious couple I once saw on an ancient stone in a moss-grown churchyard near Castle Boward in Yorkshire. "Sacred to the memory of —, dated 1 day, 23 hours and 45 minutes. So soon done for; can any one say what he was begun for?"

The following is from the Tientsin correspondent of the *N. C. D. News*, under date of 15th January 1869.

Tientsin.—A very few hours after I had sent off my last letter, written very hurriedly to save the Courier despatch on 30th ultimo, rumours were current in the city here, that Tso-tung-tang, generally called in conversation Tso-kung-pao, the Governor or General of Shensi and Kansuh, and Commander-in-chief in those provinces, had suffered two reverses against the Mahomedan rebels, at places somewhere between the city of Yulin-fu, lying 1,763 li from Peking, and strait de east there to the Hwang-ho, which there separates Shensi from Shensi. Tso-tung-tang, after the Nienshi had been put down in this province last summer, left Peking during middle of last autumn for his Governor Generalship; the official place of residence of which is in Lanhow-foo, the capital of Kansuh. But he, up to this hour, has never got further on his way to his Yunnan than to Singan-foo, the capital of Shensi; having, since he entered Shensi, been constantly engaged against the Mahomedan rebels, who have for some months back been disturbing that province.

A few days later, news was received in Tientsin that H. wan, the seventh son of the Emperor Taoukwang, and consequently uncle of the present Emperor, about 30 years of age, and hitherto principally engaged in military matters at Peking; and mentioned in the *Peking Gazette* under the name of Chun-keun-wang, had left Peking with a considerable body of Manchou soldiers of the Imperial brigade of guards, for Kwei-hwa-ching, well known by north-queens as an important and wealthy commercial port in the northern part of the Shensi province, situated beyond the great wall, about 1180 li (say 400 miles English) N. N. W. from Peking; and that the Imperial government had sent orders to Tientsin, to despatch without delay, as many of Chung-ho's corps—foreign trained Chinese soldiers—as could be possibly sent off, to the same place; to act against the Mahomedan rebels; who, rumour stated, were proceeding rapidly and without opposition on Kwei-hwa-ching. It has been since mentioned that about 1,500 men of Chung-ho's corps had departed, or were under orders to depart for Kwei-hwa-ching—the cantonment of barracks of which, called Su-yuen-ching, lie, if I remember rightly, some 3 li from Kwei-hwa-ching, and where, hitherto, a force of Manchou and Mongol troops, under a Manchou general, a Teang-keun, has been stationed.

MECHANICAL.—Is the company for making artificial limbs a joint-stock one?

ADVICE TO OLD BACHELORS who DYE THEIR HAIR.—"Keep it dark."

By reference to the map of China, the reader will perceive that the city of Kwei-hwa-ching lies about 240 English miles to the West of the pass and route of Kalgan, named by Chinese, Chan-ka-kow, by the Mongol, Chinese history acquaints us, the Mongol hordes, during the time of Kublai Khan, descended from the plateau of central Asia on the fertile plains of China. It has occurred to people here, that it may be the intention, in which I trust they will be deceived, of the Mahomedan rebels to enter the province of Chihli by the pass of Kalgan, and rush on Peking. They have hitherto been endeavouring to enter Shansi about the middle, by the great mercantile route, going from the seaboard at Tientsin to the centre of Chihli; but owing to physical difficulties having helped the imperial soldiers, the rebels have been unable to attain their object. Should they now be actually powerful enough, by suddenly marching northward, to make themselves masters of Kwei-hwa-ching—the key, one may say, to the northern pass into Shansi, while the imperial forces of Tso-tung-tang and Ching-tun-chin (the governor of Shansi), are lying quietly ensconced behind their defences on the east side of the Hwangho, about the centre or middle part of Shansi, under the impression they are keeping the Mahomedan rebels out of Shansi—it will be a master-stroke of policy on the part of the rebels; for all the precautions of the Imperial generals will be neutralized by this diversion of the rebel army. It may be very probable that these rebels are in league with the Mahomedan inhabitants of Eastern Turkestan, who threw off the yoke of the Emperor of China about three and a half years back; and if they should be powerful enough to advance into the eastern part of China, they will find numbers of people of their own religion all over the province of Shansi, Shan-tung and Chihli. About three years ago, while I was on a journey to Mongolia, and while I was sitting on a stone seat in a Chinese inn, outside the west gate of Peking, waiting for a cart to replace one which had broken down, a Chinese, under forty years of age, came and stood before me, carrying on his left arm a basket covered with oil cloth. I should mention that my head covering consisted of a white soft white-awake hat, covered with a white silk cotton-padded cover, over which I had put a white cambric puggery, so that my head gear looked like a turban in some degree; and my moustache was cut close over the lip like a Mussulman. Consequently, I appeared like a Mussulman in the eyes of the Chinese, as I then and often later found. Looking the fellow standing before me, I asked him, "What have you in your basket?" He in return said "artu-ku-ku, a Mussulman?" I replied "yes, Al-hamdu lillah." Directly he heard me say that, he put down his basket apparently much pleased, shook down the long sleeve of his gown over his right hand, and held it out to me. I took hold of his hand under his sleeve, and shook hands with him in English fashion. I noticed after I had done that, that he pressed my hand and wrist in a peculiar way, but not knowing what it meant I cannot explain the signs. He asked me where I was going. I told him "Mongolia." I asked if he had been there. He replied, "I have been thither to Kashgar, in Eastern Turkestan." He must there, and on route, have seen Mahomedans wearing turbans and dressed differently from Chinese Mahomedans. I had a long conversation with him (about half an hour), but one of my companions asked me to get some silver out to change into copper cash; but when I returned from my room to the seat, the Mahomedan had left; and as I started half an hour later, I did not again see him. Now, here was a Mahomedan dressed, as far as I could see, like a common Chinese pedlar, who had actually made three journeys, to Kashgar, in the centre of Asia, where live an almost purely Mussulman people. He may have been employed as an emissary, by the Mahomedans of Eastern Turkestan and China. At Kalgan and in Mongolia, the Mahomedans sell and buy by signs made with their hands under their sleeves; but I, on this occasion, did not offer to sell nor to buy the wares in the basket, so the Mussulman could not have been speaking to me in that fashion by squeezing on my hand about his wrist. As I always wished to know something about Shi, Kashgar, &c., I regretted I had not been more of the man.

I am not in possession of any reliable or definite information regarding the Mahomedan rebels, either as to their organization or object of rebellion; but as they are now calling the attention of the world to their movements, we shall hear before long something authentic in relation to them and their leader or leaders. Common rumor says that a woman, a widow, is the head of the body; and that they have Chinese from all parts of the north of China in their ranks.

Notwithstanding the undeniable facts of the Imperial government having just dispatched, hurriedly, a part of the Imperial brigade of guards and a body of Chung-ho's corps—the elite we may say, of the Chinese northern army, to act against the rebels; and the command of Prince Chun, an uncle of the Emperor—from which facts foreigners might readily infer that the Peking Government were under serious apprehensions regarding the progress of the rebels, and fear of their advancement into Chihli by the Kalgan route, or of their obtaining the mastery of Shansi, the most wealthy, so far as money men are concerned, portion of China,—still I have reliable grounds for stating, that the Peking Government are not in fear of the advancement of the Mahomedan rebels eastward, but have merely taken early precautions to keep them back in the west, in Shansi in fact, till next spring, when the government propose to take such measures, as will speedily crush them and restore Shansi to quiet and tranquillity.

The above mentioned news was, however, as mercantile people in Shanghai may easily imagine, far from being pleasing intelligence to receive for the beginning of the New Year; when we were hoping that we were on the eve of a period of tranquillity and prosperity for at least some time to come; and that we should see, during the year 1869, an immense business done in foreign manufactures and other imports, at Tientsin, for the inland markets of the north of China and Mongolia.—13th Jan., 1869.

(Supreme Court and Consular Gazette.)

One of the local journals notices the large amounts of Cotton now daily making its way towards Kien-ke-yuen. Every Steamer up River takes from 3,000 to 3,500 bales, for native consumption above Hankow. Times are considerably changed since that period not many years ago, when similar amounts found their way down the great river for shipment here to England.

The adjourned meeting of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce took place on the 29th Jan., at which the draft of a letter to the British Minister in answer to his despatch regarding the opening of new ports was presented and with some emendation passed.

A meeting of the Gas Company of the French Concession was held on the 27th inst. The English Company offered to supply them with gas at \$3.50 per 1000 ft., but this the French Company thought too high and agreed to offer them \$2.50. It was agreed to appoint a paid Secretary.

We take the following particulars from the *Recorder's* Hankow correspondence:—*"Mr Thomas Jackson, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, has been relieved by Mr Herbert Cope. Mr Jackson has made 'troops of friends' while here, and, while there is regret expressed at his departure, the community at Yokohama may deem themselves fortunate in considering among their intended residents a gentleman so courteous and a Bank Manager so able. Mr Harry Parkes, a nephew of Sir Harry Parkes, has been transferred to Formosa; Mr Ozenham succeeds him on the British Consular staff. Some changes are mooted in the Customs staff. Mr Hobson, late of the Swatow service, is spoken of as likely to hold a prominent position at Hankow."*

"H. B. M. Opium is still here, but will shortly proceed to Kiliang."

"The Missionaries at Wuchang are now preaching daily without any manifestations of hostile feelings on the part of the people; Mr Gibson's prompt action at Formosa and Mr Medhurst's at Yangchow, have shown the people inclined to be hostile to John Bull is a good-natured animal, but he has ugly claws and will scratch very badly if too much provoked."

amounts found their way down the great river for shipment here to England.

The adjourned meeting of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce took place on the 29th Jan., at which the draft of a letter to the British Minister in answer to his despatch regarding the opening of new ports was presented and with some emendation passed.

A meeting of the Gas Company of the French Concession was held on the 27th inst. The English Company offered to supply them with gas at \$3.50 per 1000 ft., but this the French Company thought too high and agreed to offer them \$2.50. It was agreed to appoint a paid Secretary.

We take the following particulars from the *Recorder's* Hankow correspondence:—*"Mr Thomas Jackson, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, has been relieved by Mr Herbert Cope. Mr Jackson has made 'troops of friends' while here, and, while there is regret expressed at his departure, the community at Yokohama may deem themselves fortunate in considering among their intended residents a gentleman so courteous and a Bank Manager so able. Mr Harry Parkes, a nephew of Sir Harry Parkes, has been transferred to Formosa; Mr Ozenham succeeds him on the British Consular staff. Some changes are mooted in the Customs staff. Mr Hobson, late of the Swatow service, is spoken of as likely to hold a prominent position at Hankow."*

"H. B. M. Opium is still here, but will shortly proceed to Kiliang."

"The Missionaries at Wuchang are now preaching daily without any manifestations of hostile feelings on the part of the people; Mr Gibson's prompt action at Formosa and Mr Medhurst's at Yangchow, have shown the people inclined to be hostile to John Bull is a good-natured animal, but he has ugly claws and will scratch very badly if too much provoked."

(Shanghai News-Letter.)

HANKOW.—River had fallen 29 ft. 6 in., or at the rate of one foot a day. Business transactions in Teas are unimportant. Shing, the senior mandarin in charge of the Kiangnan Arsenal, has been appointed Taotai at this port.

NANKIN.—The U. S. Consul-General at Shanghai, Mr Seward, has been officially visiting this place. He was accompanied by the Consular Interpreter, Dr Jenkins, the Hon. Mr Poston, Baron Richtofen, and U. S. Vice Consul at Chinkiang, Mr Sands. He was expected to arrive in time to see the outgoing Viceroy Tso-kwo-fan, but unfortunately H. E. had just left for Chihli. The interview, therefore, was limited to a friendly greeting, with the new Viceroy Ma, who on the occasion of the meeting, was attended by Li-kung-pou, a general of repute during the Rebellion, now en route from the north to the east of the interior. Li had an Imperial furlough of 3 months granted him, for the purpose of visiting his home in Anhwei, and celebrating the worship of his ancestors there. The interview between Mr. Seward and these high officers was of the most cordial and friendly character. Recent political events in China were discussed, and great regret was expressed that the late occurrences at Yangchow and elsewhere should tend to throw discredit on the friends of China, here and at home, by indicating that foreigners are sometimes badly treated, and forced in consequence to resort to warlike measures. The question of opening the mines of China was also discussed, and the Imperial officers declared their purpose to engage foreigners to teach their people the foreign methods of working coal, &c. When this would be done, however, did not appear.

The "First Annual Report of the American Episcopal Hospital and Dispensary for the Chinese," has been published. The manager, the Rev. Elliot H. Thompson, states that the Hospital had its origin in the charity of a lady in the City of Philadelphia. A Dispensary for the charitable distribution of medicines was opened in October of 1867, and Dr Macgowan having kindly offered his services as consulting Physician, free of charge, the suffering Chinese were at once notified where to apply. To show the great good accomplished by this institution, it only need be stated that for three days a week, when the Dispensary was opened, no less than 102 applicants a day was the average number of persons administered to. Its usefulness is unquestioned, and the hearty support of the foreign community cannot but be secured towards the permanent establishment of such a commendable undertaking.

"The Chinese Recorder" states that Mrs. Bridgman, a lady well-known to the missionary circles of China, and who has been obliged to leave her mission work among the women and children of Peking, on account of nervous prostration, failing health and advancing years, has derived so much benefit from her residence in Shanghai, in the general improvement of her health, that she intends to remain here, and devote her time to her accustomed engagement of teaching the Chinese instead of going home. Her post at Peking is ably filled by Miss Porter, a young American lady, who arrived in China last spring.

The chaplain of Congress, whose political harangues in the form of prayers are becoming famous, has distinguished himself in a somewhat different field. Having covered up his usual anathemas against President Johnson, he sallied forth one day to meet General Howard, chief of the Freedmen's Bureau. These two eminent men had not been long in friendly conversation together when the general called the worthy chaplain a liar. Mr Boynton requested his friend to repeat the epithet, although most persons would have been quite satisfied to be called a liar once. However, General Howard was in an obliging mood, and he said, "Yes, sir. I say that you have lied." Dr Boynton: "If, sir, you had two arms I should thrust you for insulting me." This looks as if the general was to be thrashed with his own arms, otherwise the excellent chaplain's two arms would have answered every purpose. The man of war was not to be cowed, and he merely extended a cordial invitation to Dr Boynton to "try it." At this point the reverend gentleman turned away. He had mercy on his antagonist.—Dr Boynton being rather small in stature and the general rather tall. As the Speaker of the House of Commons put it yesterday, "the great grace and ornament of strength is moderation in its exercise." This thought alone must have restrained the chaplain of Congress. But we will doubtless remember General Howard in his prayers.

EXTRAORDINARY FEAST OF NATURE.—Jumping from winter to summer without a spring.

R. S. S. Orissa:—
Grand Silc.
Good.
Siles:—
Silk.
Silky:—
7 Lakhs.

NOTIFICATIONS.

A. To-morrow, the con.
OY & FOCHOW.
On Wednesday next,
at 11 A.M., instead
of previously notified.

10 A.M. To-morrow,

EL, on Wednesday

Instant, at 9 A.M.

d for general informa-
closed mails for the
be made up at this
to London by the Un-
nets via San Francisco,
ended to be forwarded
e-addressed via "San

s, Books and Patterns,
same rates of postage
British Mail Packets
as per half-ounce,
per not exceeding 4

ks or Patterns, 8 cents

In all cases be paid in
advance not fully prepaid

W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General,
Feb. 7, 1869.

ESPACH.

Isabella, To-morrow,</



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Marseilles,
and Southampton;

Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
"ORISSA," Captain BAROT, with 110
Majesty's Mail, Passengers, Specie, and
Cargo, will leave this for the above places,
on TUESDAY, 9th February, at 9 A.M.
PARCELS and CARGO will be received
on board until Noon, and SPECIE until
4 P.M. on the 8th February.

For particulars regarding Freight and
Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s
Office, Hongkong.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES
ARE REQUIRED.

A written declaration of the Contents and
Value of the Packages for the Overland Route
is required by the Egyptian Government, and
must be delivered by the Shippers to the Com-
pany's Agents with the Bills of Lading, or
with Parcels; and the Company do not hold
themselves responsible for any detention or
prejudice which may happen from incorrect-
ness on such declaration.

Shippers are particularly requested to note
the terms and conditions of the Company's
Bills of Lading.

W. MACAULAY, Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.



NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MAR-
ITIMES DES MESSAGERIES
IMPERIALES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,
ALEXANDRIE, MESSINA,
MARSEILLES.

Also,

BOMBAY, PONDICHERRY, MADRAS,
and CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship "CAMP-
BELL," Captain DESFAVANS,
will leave this Port for the above places,
with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,
and CARGO, on THURSDAY, the 26th In-
stant, at 2 P.M.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and
accepted in transit through Marseilles for
the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4
P.M. of the 24th Instant, Specie and
Parcels until 6 P.M. of the 24th Instant.
(Parcels are not to be sent on board; they
must be left at the Agency's Office.)

For Particulars regarding Freight and
Passage, apply at the Company's Office,
Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF
PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

C. BRERETON, Principal Agent.



**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.**

THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO NEW YORK.

Steamers of this line will be despatched
as follows:—

Great Republic,	February 19.
Japan,	March 19.
China,	April 19.
Great Republic,	May 19.
Japan,	June 19.
China,	July 19.
Great Republic,	August 19.

A Steamer will leave Shanghai on or
about same date, connecting at Yokohama
with above-named steamer.

Passengers ticketed through to California,
Mexico, Central and South America, the
Atlantic States, and to England or France,
both via New York and by lines from Pa-
nama and Aspinwall.

Return tickets issued at a reduction of
10% upon the whole amount for the round
voyage.

Connections are made at Panama with
Steam Lines upon the West Coast of Cen-
tral and South America, at Aspinwall with
the "Royal West India Mail Line," "West
India and Pacific Steamship Company,"
(limited), and the "French Transatlantic
Company." Also, at New York, with the
various lines to Europe. Tickets issued
for the following Steamship Lines: Cun-
ard, Inman, National, General Transat-
lantic Co., New York and Havre Steam-
ship Co., Hamburg and American Packet
Co., New York and Bremen Steamship
Co., and North German Lloyd's.

Favorable arrangements have been made
for through passengers and freight to Am-
erica, from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore,
and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Through Bills of Lading given for Ports
of Mexico and on the West Coast of Cen-
tral and South America to as far as Valpa-
raiso, to New York, Liverpool, Southampton
and St. Nazaire, France.

Freight to United States payable in ad-
vance in Mexican Dollars, or on delivery
in American Gold Coin with 8 per cent ad-
ditional, at shipper's option.

For further information, apply at the
Agency of the Company, Praya West.

GEO. F. BOWMAN, Agent.

Intimations.

SAIL-MAKING.
PAWETT & Co., having secured the
services of an experienced Sail-Maker,
are prepared to MAKE or REPAIR SAILS at
very reasonable rates.

Hongkong, December 10, 1868.

PATERSON & HANDLEY,

House and Ship Plumbers, Copper
and Zinc Workers, and Gas Fitters,
16, Queen's Road West,
Hongkong, November 4, 1867.

Intimations.

NOTICE.
THE Office of the Undersigned has this
day been removed to No. 22 B, cor-
ner of STANLEY and PORTING STREETS.
GRUN & Co.
Hongkong, December 17, 1868.

**JOHN THOMPSON & Co.,
DISPENSING & ANALYTICAL
CHEMISTS**
AND
SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Ships' Medicine Chests supplied
and refitted.
"TEETH EXTRACTED."
INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY,
23, Wellington Street,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, May 9, 1868.

**GEORGE GLASSE,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO
KINGSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY
LONDON, AND 28, PLACE
VENDOME, PARIS)
—ENGLISH AND FOREIGN—
CHEMIST
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS
SUPPLIED & REFITTED.
Hongkong, May 1, 1867.**

**EASTLACK & WINN,
Surgeon Dentists,
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.**

Published weekly.—Subscription (Exclu-
sive of postage) 12s. 12 per annum; payable
in advance.

**SUPREME COURT
AND CONSULAR GAZETTE,
AND
LAW REPORTER FOR THE SUPREME AND
PROVINCIAL COURTS OF CHINA
AND JAPAN.**

THE Gazette is a General Weekly News-
paper, containing Officially Revised Reports
of Cases heard at the Supreme and Consular
Courts, Police Cases, and Proceedings in
Bankruptcy; Original Articles; Notes and
Queries on Legal points; Reports of Public
Meetings; News of the Week, Commercial
Summary, &c., &c.
Advertisements will be charged 1s. 1
per 10 lines, for the first insertion, and 50
cts. per 10 lines, for each subsequent inser-
tion.
Shanghai, January, 1867.

RENTS AND ACCOUNTS COLLECTED with
punctuality and despatch.

Distraint WARRANTS or Rent IS-
SUES and EXCUTED.

Security, if required.
THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
63, Wyndham Street,
Hongkong, February 17, 1868.

FORMOSA COAL DEPOT AT KILUNG

HAS on hand a large Stock of COAL of
best quality, and is prepared to supply
Steamers and Sailing Vessels with quick
despatch at Current Rates, or deliver the
same under Contract, at Hongkong and any
Treaty Port in China.

The Depot drawing supplies from the
best Mines only, intends to provide a superi-
or article, free of the Surface Coal that
has hitherto prejudiced consumers.

MILLSCH & Co.,
Agents.

Kilung, April 2, 1868.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THIS Medicine is universally admitted
to be the most efficacious remedy
known to the world. No preparation is so
suitable to the climates of India and China
as this fine and invigorating medicine. It
is particularly adapted to the constitution
of European ladies, as it is never failing in
its effects in all diseases peculiar to females,
while those who are attenuated by the de-
bilitating effects of the above climates will
find in this wonderful remedy a kind of ta-
lisman whereby they may insure a restora-
tion to robust health.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

The science of Medicine has never before
produced any remedy that can be compared
to this wonderful Ointment, as it cures
after all other means have failed, all
wounds, sores, ulcers, and also the most
incurable skin diseases peculiar to the cli-
mates of India and China. It is the true
friend of the Soldier and Civilian, as cer-
tain old sores can be removed by it that
cannot be conquered by any other treat-
ment.

Hongkong, February 1, 1867.

**SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL,
HONGKONG.**

TRUSTEES—

The Colonial Secretary,
The Honourable W. KESWICK, Esq.,
GEO. HEARD, Esq.,
The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N.
Company, (ex officio),
W. STANLEY ADAMS, M.D., Resident Sur-
geon,
Mr. YOUNG, House Surgeon,
W. PATERSON, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.

TERMS OF ADMISSION—
1st Class (Private Room), per day, \$3.00
2nd " " " " " " " " \$2.00
3rd " " " " " " " " \$1.00
These Charges are inclusive of all Medi-
cines and Attendances, but exclusive of
Wines or Articles not in the recognised
Dietary Table.

All orders for Admission to Hospital must
be countersigned by some responsible Per-
son or Persons resident in the Colony.
Patients are also admitted on Deposits at
the following rates, renewable one day
previous to the amount deposited having
been expended:—

1st Class,	per day,	\$4.00
2nd " "	" " "	\$3.00
3rd " "	" " "	\$2.00

By order,
W. PATERSON,
Treasurer.

Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

Intimations.

NOTICE.
DOCUMENTS Translated, at reasonable
rates, from English, French, Spanish,
Italian, Portuguese or German into Chi-
nese, or from Chinese into English. Ad-
dress,
The "China Mail" Office,
2, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

"STAG HOTEL."

SITUATE IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

PERSONS and FAMILIES requiring Su-
perior Hotel Accommodation will find
it at the above Establishment.

EDMUND R. HOLMES,
Proprietor.

Breakfast, 9 A.M.
Dinner, 1 P.M.
Tea, 7 P.M.

Refreshments provided at all hours.
Regular Daily Meals at \$30 per month.

The undermentioned Papers are filed:—
China Mail, Daily Press, China Express,
Illustrated London News, Punch, Engineer,
Scientific American, China Panch.

ICED DRINKS.

Hongkong, May 4, 1868.

SAILORS' HOME, WEST POINT.

Trustees,
Hon. W. KESWICK, FORRES, Esq.,
" JOHN DENNY, H. G. THOMPSON,
Esq., R.N.

Directors,
Hon. H. B. GIBB, W. MACAULAY, Esq.,
G. J. HELLAND, Esq., D. SASSOON, Esq.,
G. HEARD, Esq., Rev. W. R. BEACH,
W. LEMANN, Esq., J. J. MURRAY, M.D.

Committee of Management,
Hon. W. KESWICK, Chairman,
W. MACAULAY, Esq., H. G. THOMPSON,
G. J. HELLAND, Esq., Esq., R.N.

DONATIONS of Books, Periodicals, News-
papers, Clothes, &c., will be most
thankfully received.

A. OVERBURY,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, October 20, 1868.

Houses and Lands.

TO LET.
THE Corner HOUSE, No. 13a in Peel
Street, containing five Rooms with
Commodore's Room and Godown attached.
Water and Gas laid.

For particulars, apply to
H. PESTONJEE SETNA,
At Messrs P. & A. C. CAMARER & Co's
Office, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, January 19, 1869.

TO LET.
THE Corner HOUSE, No. 22 A, in Gage
Street, containing six Rooms with
Commodore's Room and Godown attached.
Water and Gas laid on.

For particulars, apply to
H. PESTONJEE SETNA,
At Messrs P. & A. C. CAMARER & Co's
Office, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, December 1, 1868.

TO LET.
WITH immediate possession, the House
and Offices, No. 4, Gough Street,
lately occupied by Messrs A. WILKINSON &
Co.

Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

TO LET.
A CONVENIENTLY situated HOUSE
in Chancery Lane. Rent moderate.
Apply to
ARNOLD KARBBER & Co.
Hongkong, October 5, 1868.

TO LET.
THREE Spacious GODOWNS suitable
for storing dry Goods; also a Fireproof
GODOWN capable of containing 1,000
casks of Opium. Situated in the most cen-
tral part of Queen's Road. Apply to
J. F. ROSE, Secretary,
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited,
Hongkong, August 12, 1868.

TWO HOUSES TO BE LET
RECENTLY put in thorough Repair; sit-
uated on the RISE of THE HILL,
Westward, and an easy distance from the
Queen's Road. Apply to
MR. BARRINGTON,
Wyndham Street,
Hongkong, May 13, 1868.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.
THE Undersigned will undertake to land
Cotton, Rice, Coals, and other Mer-
chandise, in their own Boats, and to receive
the same on STORAGE in First-class Gran-
ite godowns, on Moderate Terms.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1866.

NOTICE.

TO LET.
THE desirable PREMISES on the Queen's
Road, lately in the occupation of the
Asiatic Bank.

For particulars, apply to
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
Hongkong, May 18, 1868.

TO LET.
THE BUSINESS PREMISES, formerly
occupied by Messrs ARNOLD, KAN-
BERG & Co., consisting of Dwelling House,
Offices, and spacious Godown.
Possession to be had on the 1st March.
Apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.
Hongkong, February 22, 1868.

TO LET.
TWO New and Strong GODOWNS on
Marine Lot No. 63.
Apply to
GAVIN THOMPSON,
at GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.'s,
Hongkong, December 16, 1867.

For Sale.

EX "SHAKREERH."
CHAMPAGNE, very dry (genuine) 1868,
35 cases quarts.
Benj. Eng. PERRIER.
15 cases pints.
G. DUBOST & Co.
Hongkong, January 26, 1869.

CENTRAL SOCIETY COGNAC.
ON SALE.

FEW Cases of the above, just arrived
from "Shakreerh." In one dozen Cases,
\$8 each. Apply to
G. DUBOST & Co.
Hongkong, January 26, 1869.

FOR SALE.
Ex "Whitehall," "Red Deer," and other
Arrivals.

BASS'S ALE in hogsheads and Kilderkins.
Do. do. in glass quarts and pints.
Guinness's Dublin STOUT in qts. and pts.
Barclay & Co's PORTER in wood.
Hennessy's Pale BRANDY in bottle.
Gates & Co's superior Pale BRANDY in
bottle.

Barlague's superior fine Champagne
COGNAC.
Duff Gordon's SHERRIES, from \$7.50
to \$12 per doz.

Light dinner SHERRY at \$6 per dozen
Tawny Old PORT.
Swain and Board's Ginger WINE and
Ginger BRANDY.

Oilman's Stores of every description, from
Crosse & Blackwell and J. T. Mortons.
Compton Brothers' HAMS, CHEESE and
BACON. Oxford, Cambridge and German
SAUSAGES, Paté de Foie Gras TRUFFES,
Assorted Truffled Game and Meat Paté;
Perigord TRUFFLES, at
LAMBERT ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, December 14, 1868.

FOR SALE.
THE Undersigned offer for Sale at very
moderate prices a choice Assortment
of fine flavored RHENISH WINES, as:
Genuine JOHANNESBERGER
CABINET.
STEINBERGER CABINET.
MARCOBRUNNER CABINET.
SCHALLACHNER CABINET.
LIEBFRAUEN MILCH.
NIESENSTEINER, in quarts and pints.
JOSEPHSHOFER.
RUDESHHEIMER BERG.
SELTZER WATER, in quarts and pints.
Also,
Ruinart Peré & Fils CHAMPAGNE, in
quarts and pints.
Gaspard Truffaut's CHAMPAGNE, in qts.
and pints.
Perrier Jouët's CHAMPAGNE.
Jules Munin
Adolph Collins Bouzy MOUSSEUX.
Eugene CLUQUOT.
Due de Montebello CORDON, in quart
and pints.
Sparkling HOCK.
After Dinner CLARET, in pints.
LAMBERT ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, December 14, 1868.

FOR SALE.
Ex Recent Arrivals.

AMERICAN Prime Beef, in bar-
rels and half-barrels.
Hamburg Prime Beef, in barrels.
PORK.
Prime Danish BUTTER, in 7 lb. tins,
quite fresh.
Muller's celebrated LAGERBEER, in
cases of 4 doz. quarts at \$8 per case.
Deutjen's Bremen PALE ALE in quarts,
at
LAMBERT ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, December 14, 1868.

FOR SALE.
& D. Henry's best Government Navy
CANVAS constantly on hand at
LAMBERT ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, December 14, 1868.

FOR SALE.
Ex "Finest," "Red Deer," &c.
HUBBUCK'S boiled Linseed OIL, in
drums and wood.
Hubbuck's raw Linseed OIL, in drums
and wood.
Hubbuck's bright VARNISH, in barrels.
Spirits of TURPENTINE, in
drums.
Hubbuck's best white ZINC, white LEAD,
dry red LEAD, black, green and
blue PAINTS, &c., &c.
Pecock's patent Composition, rigging
LEATHER, Pump LEATHER, Deep Sea
Lead LINES, Lanyard LINES, Log
LINES, signal HALYARDS.
Assorted colors BUNTING.
Best English Split PEAS, in barrels, at
LAMBERT ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, December 14, 1868.

Just Received from "Rotterdam."
WYNAND FOTING's Double ORANGE
CURACAO.
Wynand Foting's white CURACAO.
A/1 GIN in white and square bottles.
Pomerancey BITTERS.
LAMBERT ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, December 14, 1868.

Just Received from France and for Sale by
the Undersigned.

A Fresh supply of BUTTER in Bottles
in finest condition.
Gruyere CHEESE.
French CHOCOLATE at 75c. per lb. A
fine assortment of FRENCH BOMBONS
and CONFECTIONERY.
FRUITS in juice, from Teyssonneau.
Do. in Brandy.
Crystallized FRUIT, BOMBONS with
Mottos, &c.
A large assortment of VEGETABLES
in tins. MAISONNIERE and VERMOREL.
LI, French MUSTARD, French Salad
OIL, French white Wine VINEGAR.
LAMBERT ATKINSON & Co.
Hongkong, December 14, 1868.

EX RED DEER & DUNKELD.
FOR SALE, at moderate prices and in lots
to suit purchasers:—
Prime Strasburg BACON.
North Wiltshire CHEESE.
Scotch WHISKY, "Mountain Dew."
Do. do. in quarts.
Bass's ALE in pints.
Do. do. in quarts.
Apply to
J. F. ROSE,
Wellington Street,
Hongkong, December 21, 1868.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
MESSRS. ROBINSON & Co.'s, Reims
CHAMPAGNE.
CAVUE BLANCHE.
" NOIRE.
GLADIATEUR.
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China,
Messrs. SANDER & Co.
Hongkong, January 28, 1869.

NOTICE.
MR. J. THOMSON begs to intimate that
he is now publishing a Series of 40
Views of Hongkong, price \$25.—
10 Views from Places, 14 by 12.
26 do. do. 10 by 8.
4 Small instantaneous Subjects from
the Dragon Procession.
Hongkong, September 4, 1868.

FOR SALE.
DRAUGHT PORTER in Kilderkins.
Apply to
HOWARD HODGES.
Hongkong, August 27, 1868.

**PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BELATRE BUNGALOW,
Calcutta.**

ESTABLISHED HALF A CENTURY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT,
FOR THE SALE OF THEIR ASSORTED
CHUTNIES and Indian Condiments.

Namely,
Bengal Club Chutney
Lucknow Chutney
Cashmere Chutney
Firmore Chutney
Col. Skinner's Chutney
Major Gray's Chutney
Pickled Mangoes, 100 in barrel, 20s
Mulligatawnie Paste
Curry Paste
Curry Powder
Tamarind Fish, 100
Tamarind Fish, 100
Mango Fish, 100
Smoked Mango Fish,
100 in tins.
Chili Vinegar
Cayenne Pepper
JAMS AND JELLIES.
Guava Jelly
Tipparee Jam
Preserved Limes
Preserved Mangoes
Pine Apple Jelly
Pickled Limes
Bael Preserve
Bengal Hump
N. B.—Chutnies, Curry Powder, and
Pastes, shipped in bulk, to any quarter of
the Globe.

Payne and Co.,
Have always on hand a large Stock of
superior MANILA CIGARS, of all sizes.
Terms: Remittance, or reference in Cal-
cutta, to accompany order.
For orders over \$25, 20 per cent discount
will be allowed, all Goods free on board in
Calcutta.

FOR SALE.
AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE following SETS of the "CHINA
PUNCH" can be obtained, stitched
in paper wrappers, at the rate of 25 cents
per copy viz:—

1 set.	deficient	No.	Price.
21	"	4, 5,	\$5.50.
2	"	4, 5, 6,	\$5.25.
6	"	complete from 1,	\$3.75.
11	"	"	\$3.50.
4	"	"	\$2.50.
4	"	"	\$2.25.
3, 7, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17,	and from 19 to 24.		C. A. SAINE.

FOR SALE.
MANILA HARD WOOD,
Consisting of:
MOLAVES.
BANABAS.
AND other descriptions.
Apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
Hongkong, August 11, 1868.

SOCIAL LIFE OF THE CHINESE.
in 2 Volumes, by Revd. J. J. ROUSSEAU.
DUBLIN, is For Sale at Messrs LANE,
Crawford & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai.
Price, \$5.00.
Hongkong, March 20, 1868. 20mar-69

FOR SALE.

VESSELS LOADING

Miscellaneous

CHARLES A. SAINT has on sale
score BOOKS
FOR RIFLE PRACTICE,
as used at the WIMBLEDON RIFLE
MEETINGS.)
CONTAINING:-
LIST OF OFFICE BEARERS, PRESIDENT AND
COMMITTEE, LIST OF MEMBERS, RULES
OF THE ASSOCIATION, RIFLE LAWS, INSTRU-
CTIONS FOR REGISTER KEEPER, AND TAR-
GET REGISTERS.
PRICE, 60 cents each.
Suitable for the waistcoat pocket.

THE
CHINESE COMMERCIAL
GUIDE.
By S. WELLS WILLIAMS, LL.D.

Published at the "CHINA MAIL" Office,
Hongkong.

638 PP. DEMY 8VO. WITH APPENDIX.
FIFTH EDITION, 1863.
Price, \$5.
Original Publishing Price, Ten Dollars.

<i>Destination.</i>	<i>Vessel's Name.</i>	<i>Flag & Reg.</i>	<i>Consignees.</i>	
CHINA & JAPAN PORTS—				
SHANGHAI ...	Wilhelm	N. G. bk	Molchers & Co	
NINGPO ...	Kalimas	N. G. bk	Wm. Pustan & Co	
Do. ...	Madras	N. G. bk	Siemens & Co	
TIENSIN ...	Amazona	N. G. bk	E. Schellhaas & Co	
Do. ...	Oscar Vidal	N. G. bk	Siemens & Co	
Do. ...	Serpent	Br. bk	Wm. Pustan & Co	
Do. ...	Martha *	N. G. bk	Melcher & Co	
YOKOHAMA ...	Dwina	N. G. bk	E. Schellhaas & Co	
OTHER PORTS—				
LONDON ...	Fair Leader *	Br. bk	Order	
SAN FRANCISCO ...	Douglas	Br. bk	Edmunt & Co	
Do. ...	F. A. Palmer	Br. bk	A. Heart & Co	
Do. ...	Shirley	Am. sh.	Russell & Co	
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Lyttleton	Br. sh.	Olyphant & Co	
SINGAPORE & BOMBAY	Californian	Br. str.	Turner & Co	
HOMBAY, &c.—(Malta)	Orissa	Br. str.	P. & O. Co	
SAIGON ...	Shakespeare	Br. bk	Carlowitz & Co	
MANILA ...	Constanica	Sp. bk	Wahee & Co	9th

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Flag.</i>	<i>Rig.</i>	<i>Crew.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Captain.</i>
Adventure	British	steamer	2	1734	Hy. J. Raby, V.C. Capt.
Bouncer	British	gun-boat	3	230	Rodney Lloyd, Lt. C.
Drake	British	gun-boat	3	230	In ordinary.
Flamer	British	naval hospital	—	230	Attached to Melville
Grasshopper	British	gun-boat	3	230	In ordinary.
Hardy	British	gun-boat	3	230	In ordinary.
Iroquois	U. States	steam-sloop	6	1000	Earl English
Leven	British	gun-vessel	3	300	O. S. Cameron, Lt. Comm.
Meeanee	British	Military Hospital	—	2501	Hospital ship
Melville	British	naval hospital	—	Geo. B. Hill, D.I.G.
Pearl	British	steamer	—	1469	J. F. Ross
Perseus	British	steam sloop	17	955	—, Stevens
Princess Charlotte	British	receiving ship	14	2443	Commodore Oliver J. Jones
Piscataqua	U. States	steam-sloop	—	3177	—, Ammen
Rinaldo	British	steamer	—	Lord C. Scott
Rodney	British	line of battle	—	2770	A. C. F. Heneage, Fl. C.
Sylvia	British	steamer	—

An-lan	Chinese	gun-vessel	7	221	Godell
Chen-to	Chinese	gun-vessel	7	221	Edwards
Ching-ting	Chinese	gun-boat	4	Bessard
Chin-hai	Chinese	gun-boat	6	Deind
Fei-long	Chinese	gun-boat	5	Francis
Spy	Chinese	Customs	3	Pointer
Sui-ting	Chinese	gun-boat	5	180	Stewart
Tien-po	Chinese	gun-boat	6	de Longueville

RIVER STEAMERS.				
Vessel	Flag.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners or Agents.
Dragon	British			P. & O. S. N. Co
Fame, (110 h. power)	Do.	117	Stephenson	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Fire Dart	Do.	380		H., C. and M. Steam-boat C. pany
Kim Shan	Do.	466	Benning	H., C. & M. Steam-boat Co.
Kiu Kiang	Do.	617		H., C. & M. Steam-boat Co.
Lintin	Do.	69		Acheong
Little Orphan	Do.	46	Benning	Union Dock Company's Tug.
Poyang	Do.	379	Oary	H., C. and M. Steam-boat C. pany
Prince Albert	Do.	180		Q. Acheong
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	Do.	101		Q. Acheong
Spark	Amer.	140	Wilson	Thomas Hunt & Co
Spec	Do.		Graves	Thomas Hunt & Co
White Cloud	British	280	Carrol	H., C. and M. Steam-boat C. pany

<i>Nome.</i>	<i>Flag.</i>	<i>Rig.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Captain.</i>	<i>Owners.</i>
Chase	P. M.		283	Mason	Harbour Master (Gunpowder)
Port William	British		1000	Townsend	P. & O. S. N. Co.
John Adam	British	ship	318	Dennis Daly	Water Police
Kim Joo Hong	"	barque	288		
"	"	"			

亞茲者宋士威架巴刺參公
味司在本港辦理亞味啟布
啟爐保公司之事出保單保
布第壹等駁風船火輪船照
爐常價銀其填補項可在中
保華新加坡加利吉打望買
險倫頓等支交持此聲明
公癸亥年八月廿六日
司或架巴刺參公司啟

燕梳告白

大英香港雷也烟賤你地今些厘總理人出示招人
投票承接建瓦蓋係皇家兵船名未亞你現泊在海
面倘有人願承接建造者可投票其票准收至英二
月十六號午時截止如要知其章程及合同詳細者
於日間十點鐘至三點鐘均可到下環皇后大道中
些厘公司問便知妥凡有人投票此票若未交本公
司理事人看簽名不受如交給銀時必須建建造者親
收立合同同時建造者須要担保二人名方可充肯

英二月四號今些厘公司理事人謹啟

今有英國三枝槍
船一隻名昔士彭
定於英二月十二
號揚帆往安南埠
如有貴客欲附貨
物或搭船者祈請
至本行面議便是
英二月三號
加路滑治公司啟

Vessel's Name.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
Arthur	Crosby	mer. bk.	260	January 26	Russell & Co		
Cambridge	Desaudinis	Brit. str.	1682	Feb.	Messageries Impariales		
China	Steward	Brit. str.	1348	Feb.	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Fair Leader	Newman	Brit. bk.	474	January 26	Order		
		Dan.	227	Feb.	4		
Madras	Wupper	N. Ger. bk.	289	January 16	Siemssen & Co	London	Early
Madura.	Schneegen	N. Ger. bk.	450	Feb.	Siemssen & Co	Tientsin	
Martha	Haje	N. Ger. bk.	221	January 27	Melchers & Co	Ningpo	
Nada	Wood	Brit. str.	216	January 23	Clypharth & Co	Tientsin	
Sophie	Green	Brit. bk.	470	Feb.	Lardie, Matheson & Co		
Unkel Braseg	Lehelsbner	N. Ger. bk.	273	Feb.	Melchers & Co	London	
Waverley	Forsyth	Brit. bg.	216	Feb.	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Tientsin	

APPENDIX.—Containing Sailing Directions for the Coast of China, and for the Japan Islands; also giving the positions of Chinese Woods occurring in Charts and Sailing Directions; and also a Table of Positions of places on the Chinese and Japanese Coasts.

The author in his Preface says:—"The tables in Chap. VII., for estimating prices, measurement of goods, exchanges, &c. have been selected from those constantly in use among the foreign merchants in China. Those for calculating the prices of tea in dollars or pence have been copied from the more extended tables, but the kind permission of the author, P. Lousier, Esq. (the last section of the same chapter on 'Movements in Bullion') has been prepared and furnished for the Guide by Patrick R. Harper, Esq., of the Commercial Bank of India at Hongkong, who has had much experience in the exchanges and movements of the precious metals in Eastern Asia."

"The Appendix of Sailing Directions has been reprinted from the 'China Pilot.' With short instructions, the coasts from Singapore to Hakodadi are all described in it; and for the Chinese coasts, the Directions have been improved by the insertion of the Chinese characters for the names of all places that could be ascertained."

Orders may be sent through any of the China Mail Agents, or direct to:

CHARLES A. SAINT,
(Late A. Shortrede & Co.)
China Mail Office, Jan. 6, 1869.